#### COURIER. WEEKLY

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INDIANA JASPER,

### The Whisky-Ring Prosecutions.

BILLFORD WILSON'S TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE OF THE BOUSE. (To the Western Associated Press.)

Washington, July 30.-The seal of se-

ere y having been removed from the con-studing portion of the testimony of ex-So-licitor Binford Wilson, it is given to the press. Much of it is a repetition of former testimony or in explanation thereof. Wilhe wrote a letter to Henderson, in which he stated substantially that during the hearing of the motions to quash the indictments in the McDonald case, then pending before Judge Miller: I thought it important that McDonald and Joyce should be put under the strictest surveillance, and that every proper procaution should be taken to precent their escape; that it was highly important also that the associates and co-con-spirators with McDonaid and Joyce, if there were any then unknown, should be discov-ered and broug to punishment, and I used these words: That it was of the utmost importance to the public interest that he should go to the very bottom or top of the combinations;" and underscored the words, "bottom or top;" and knowing that General Babook would be in St. Louis with President, and knowing his relations with McDonald and Joyce, I intended to and did use such terms as that. General Henderson might clearly see that his relations with Me-ponald and Joyce while in the city should be carefully looked after and inoutred into. This I believed I was fully authorized and warranted to do by the terms of the President's indersement of the Barand letter, and I supposed that by so doing I would receive his support and approval. It turned out that this letter of mine was taken from among the papers of General Henderson while he was engaged in a law arrument in court in St. Louis; that Mc-Donald or Joyce got possession of it, and to support the charge that I was putting spies on the President, after the word "To" in my letter the capital letters ". W. H. ". furged therein. This letter, or a copy, containing the forgeries were brought back from the West by Babcock and shown to Bristow and Pierrepont, who were much disturbed, but Wilson had no difficulty in convincing them of the forgery. That was also explained the letterto General Horace Perter, who said at once, "Wilson, I don't want to hear any thing more; that is the end of that matter. The letter is a forgery beyond question, and that lets you out." I said: "A word with you, General, about that letter. I wrote that letter intending General Babcock should be looked af-If he was in the ring I intended to witch him if it was in my power. If he was not I intended to demonnot I intended STATES his innocence beyond studiow of a doubt, if possible to do so." I asked General Porter what explanation he had of the "Sylph" telegram, and he gave me an explanation to the effect that "Sylph" was a lewd woman effect that "Sylph" was a lewd woman with whom the President of the United States had been in intimate association, and that she had bothered and annoyed the President until atome time it chanced that McDonaid's attention was called to her and he said he knew her, and would relieve the tions President of her, which he did. General Porter said to me, without going any further into the explanation, that the most inesti-mable service in my power to render the President of the United States, would be to shield and save General Babcockfrom exposure; that these matters were of a character that could not be gone into without giving all parties the very greatest trouble and conwhat I could fairly to see that General Babcock was honestly and squarely dealt with. and that no injustice was done him, but that further than that I could not and would not go. The matter was in the hands of the local officers at St. Louis, and I would urge upon them the grave importance to all par-ties that so mistakes should be made in ref-erence to General Babcock's connection with the ring. General Porter expressed himself as perfectly satisfied. Wilson testified as follows in reference to an interview with the Presi-dent: I showed the President the Barnard letter, and read to him that extract from it in which Mr. Normile was credited with having said substantially "The President darn not go too far with McDonald and Jowes, or Bahcock is lost." I read to him that part of his letter in which Jim Casey was referred to, and I turned over the letter and on the back of it read to him with great deliberation the indorsement in which be had said: "These newspaper clippings and this letter are sent to the department, to the end that if they throw any light upon new witnesses to be summoned they may be brought out. Let no guilty man escape if it can be avoided. 'I read to the President of the United States the concluding sen-tences in his letter, in which he said; "Be specially vigilant, or charge those in authority to be, against all those who claim to have high authority to protect them." meaning to protect others, or to protect themselves, and in which he finally said that 'personal considerations should not stand in the way of the performance of a publie duty, "and I said to him: "Mr. President, what I have done in the premises touching General Babook I have done under warrant and in full pursuance of your own instruc-tions to the Secretary of the Treasury and to my-elf. He said: "Certainly, I had Bab-cock and Jim Casey in my mind when I made that indorsement and I expected you to do your duty." I said to him: "Mr. meant in the letter to Henderson, and not himself; that it never entered my mind for a moment that under any possible combina-tion of circumstances, was it possible for him to have had any improper relations with those parties, or with any other party engaged in violation of the laws of the land; that when I fixed the period during which the investigation should be made in St. Louis, I had reference to the fact of Gen. Rabcock's sojourn in that city and not to his oun, and when I referred to the associations of McDonald, I referred to the well known and familiar associations of McDon-ald and Joyce with Gen. Babcock. I also showed the President that under the instructions of the Attorney-General, but without the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, i had gone to St. Louis for the purpose of urging upon the local officers, itenderson and Dyer, the importance of making no mistake in reference to Gen. Babcock's indictment, telling them that he should not be indicted, so far as their influence was concerned, except upon the fullest and clearest testimony satisfying them of his guilt, and that every precaution should be

President that all the officers had assured me that such was their fixed, settled purpose." Wilson further testified that the President indignantly denied the explanation of the term "Sylph" as explained by Porter, and said there was not a word of truth in it. Wilson expressed his disteller of the story to the President.

Question by Plaisted-Do you not believe, and did you not at the time believe, that this explanation of General Porter's of the "Syiph" dispatch was intended to deter you from doing your duty in the prosecution of General Babcock?

Answer-Most undoubtedly I did and do.

### A Message from the President.

OBJECTIONS TO THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPRO-PRIATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The following is the message which was sent to the House by the President, to-day, giving his objections to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill: To the House of Representatives :

To the House of Representatives:

The sect making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 18.7, is so defective in what it omits to provide for, that I can not announce its approval without at the same time pointing out what seems to me to be its defects. It makes but inadequate provision for the service, at less, and in some instances fails to make any provision whatever. Notably among the first class is the reduction in ordinary annual appropriations for revenue cutter service to the p-judice of the customs revenue. The same may be said of the signal service, as also the failure to provide for increased expenses devolved upon mints and as say offices by new legislation, while the sum of \$100,000 only is appropriated for repairs of different navy yards and stations and preservation of the same, the ordinary and customary appropriations for which are not less than one million dollars. A similar restuction is made in expenses for armories and arsenals. The provision for ordinary judicial expenses is much less than the estimated amount for that important service, the actual expenditures of the last fiscal year and certain demands of the current year. The provision for expenses of surveys of public lands is less than one-half the usual appropriation for that service and what are understood to be its actual demands. The reduction in the expenditures for light houses, beacons and fog-horn stations is mands. The restuction in the expenditures for light houses, beacons and fog-horn stations is which no appropriation is made, amo g the nost noticeable, perhaps, is that portion of the gener-al expenses of the District of Columbia in beal expenses of the District of Columbia in behalf of the United States, as appropriated in former years, and judgments of the Court of Claims. The failure to make a reasonable contribution to the expenses of the Nation's Capital is an apparent dereliction on the part of the United States and rank injustice to the people here who bear the burdens, while to refuse or neglect to provide for the payment of judgments of its own courts is apparently to repudiate them. Of a different character, but as prejudicial to the Treasury, is the omission to make provision to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to have rebel archives and records of captured and abandoned property examined and in formation furnished therefrom for the use of the Government. Finally, without further specification of detail, it may be said that the act, which in its title purports to make provision act, which in its title purports to make provision for a diverse and greatly extended civil service, act, which in its title purports to make provision for a diverse and greatly extended civil service, unhappily appropriates an amount of not more than 65 per cent. of its ordinary demands. The legislative department establishes and defines the service and devolves upon the executive department the obligation of submitting annually to a needful estimate of the expenses of such service. Congress properly exacts implicit obedience to requirements of law in the administration of the public service and rigid accountability in expenditure thereof. It is submitted that a corresponding responsibility and obligation rests upon it to make adequate appropriations to render possible such exaction. Any thing short of an ample provision for a specified service is necessarily fraught with disaster to public interests, and is a positive injustice to those charged with its execution. To appropriate and to execute are corresponding obligations and duties, and the adequacy of the former is a necessary measure of efficiency of execution. In this eighth month of the present session of Congress, nearly one month of the fiscal year to which this appropriation applies having passed, I do not feel warranted is vetoing an absolutely necessary appropriation bill, but in signing it I deem it a duty to show where the responsibility belongs for whatever embarrassments may arise in the execution of the trust confided to me.

# Successor.

U. S. GRANT.

On Friday last there died at Friendship, Alleghany County, N. Y., Sidney Riggon, in the 84th year of his age. He is a person who had a peculiar history, and one not without interest to Pittsburgers. He was born near Piney Fork, Pennsylvania, and reached maturity near the place of his birth. When about 25 years old he entered the ministry in the Baptist Church, and was for some time pastor of the First Baptist Church, corner of Third and Gratiot Streets. Becoming dissatisfied with the faith, he, with Alexander Campbell and a Mr. Church, of this city, formed the "Campbellite" or "Christian" church, which at one time had a considerable number of adherents in this section of the country. Some time after he went to Ohio and organized a congregation according to the new faith. While there he met Elder Parley Pratt, of the Mormon Church, in debate, and becoming worsted joined the Mormons and took his congregation with him. They went to Courtland, Ohio, where a Mormon congregation was organized. From that they were forced to go to Western Missouri, and finally by persecutions were driven to Nauvoo. There Mr. Riggon stayed until within six or seven months of Joe Smith's death, when, becoming dissatisfied would not only prohibit polygamy, but expel every one who practiced it. He then asked the audience if they desired to have him for President that each successor, and if elected would carry out his ideas. He was unanimously elected. Mr. Riggon again returned to Pittsburg, and tried to establish a and supported himself in a great meas-

THE SOUTH CAROLINA TROUBLES.

The President's Message to the Senate and Letter to viov, Chamberlain. WASHINGTON, August 1 .- The following

message was received by the Senate from the President to-day:

To the Senate of the United States: In response to a resolution of the Senate, July 37, calling upon the President to communicate to the Senale, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, any information in regard to the slaughter of American citizens at Hamburg, S. C., I have the honor to submit the following in-[Here follow a number of papers relative to the

Hamburg massacre.]
The President then says: These inclosures embrace all the information in my possession touching the late disgraceful and brutal slaughembrace all the information in my possession touching the late disgraceful and brutal slaughter of unoffending men at the town of Hamburs. S. C. My letter to Governor Chamberlain contains all the comments I wish to make on the subject. As allusion is made in the letter to the condition of other States, and particularly Louisiana and Mississippi, I have added to the inclosures letters and testimony in regard to the law-less condition of a portion of the people of the latter State. In regard to Louisiana affairs, murders and massacres of innocent men for opinion's sake or on account of color, have been of too recent date and too frequent occurrence to require recapitulation or testimony here. All are familiar with their horrible details, the only wonder being that so many justify them or apologize for them. But recently a committee of the Senate of the United States visited the State of Mississippi to take testimony upon the subject of frauds and violence in elections. Their report has not yet been made public, but I await its forthcoming with a feeling of confidence that it will sustain all that I have stated in relation to fraud and violence in the State of Mississippi.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT. Executive Mansion, July 31, 1876.

The following is the President's letter to

The following is the President's letter to Gov. Chamberlain, referred to above:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 26, 816 — Dear Sir. I am in receipt of your letter of 1816 —Dear sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 1201 July, and the inclosures enumerated therein, giving an account of the late barbarous massacre of innocent men at the town of Hamburg, South t arolina. The views which you express as to the duty you owe to your oath of office and to the citizens, to secure to all their civilights, including the right to vote according to the dictates of their own consciences, and the forther duty of the Executive of the Nation to give all needful aid, when properly called on to do so, to enable you to insure this inalignable right, I fully concur in. The scene at Hamburg, as cruel, bloodthirsty, wanton, unprovoked and as uncalled for as it was, is only a repetition of the course that has been pursued in other Southern States within the last few only a repetition of the course that has been pursued in other Southern States within the last few days, notably in Mississippi and Louisiana, Mississippi is governed to day by officials chosen through fraud and violence, such as scarcely would be accredited to savages, much less to a civilized and Christian people. How long these things are to continue, or what is to be the final remedy, the great Ruler of the Universe only knows, but I have an abiding faith that the remedy will come, and come specifly, and I carnestly hope that it will come peacefully. There has never been a desire on the part of the North to humiliate the South. Nothing is chaimed for one State that is not fully accorded to all others, unless it may be the right to kill negroes and Republicans without fear of punishment and ers, unless it may be the right to kill negroes and Republicans without fear of punishment and without loss of caste and reputation. This has seemed to be a privilege claimed by a few States. I repeat again that I fully agree with you as to the measure of your duties. Go on; and let every Governor, where the same dangers threaten the peace of his State, go on in the conscientious discharge of his duties, to the humblest as well as to the proudest citizen, and I will give every aid for which I can find law or constitutional power. The Government that can not give protection to life. property and all guaranteed civil rights in this country, and the greatest is an untrammeled ballot to the citizens, is 'n so far a failure, and every energy of the oppressed should be exerted always within the law and by constitutional means to regain lost privileges and protection. A too long denial of guaranteed rights is to lead to a revolution, a bloody revolution, where suffering must follow upon the innocent as well as the guilty. Expressing hope that better judgment and the co-operation of citizens of the state, over which you have presided so ably, may enable you to secure a fair trial, and the punishment of all offenders without distinction of race, or color, or previous condition, and without sid from the Federal Government; but without sid from the Federal Government; but where the required was unheaded. This with the promise of such aid, on the conditions named in the foregoing, I subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

To Hon. D. H. Chamberlain, Governor of South Caro ina.

## Death of Sidney Riggon, Joe Smith's The Story of Two Colored Boot-blacks. St. Paul's Church, fifteen months ago.

ginia after the close of the war. He prominent people, and to a foreigner hobbled about the city on crutches, but flowers on such occasions the sight of he was energetic and vivacious, and, in spite of his affliction, managed to dis- floral contributions of friends to their pose of more papers in a day than any three of his competitors. What were his antecedents, how he lost the use of his limbs, perhaps no one gave himself the trouble to inquire. He was born in the first tumults of war. Father perhaps he never had known; to a mother's a much higher station than that in reform, especially in the United States. had won for himself a successful place has given to the Governor of Massachuabout for a friend. And him he found of 50 acres and \$50,000, to form a colin another newsboy, yet more helpless lege of cookery. Cookery is to be than himself. This was "Delaware," taught as an art-which it certainly is-These two curious little folk, the elder wholesome cookery. The horrible pies, not more than twelve, might be found fried meats, hot bread, and other dysdoubtless shared the same squalid cot with the inexplicable concoctions pro-President, that is precisely the reply which I expected you, as President of the United States, to make to me." I explained to and that he was appointed his successible to make to me." I explained to and that he was appointed his successible to make to me. I explained to and that he was appointed his successible to make to me. I explained to and that he was appointed his successible to prepare, platably and for his food, and it was from healthfully, the vast variety of food this country affords.—Scientific American. sor, Mr. Riggon returned to Nauvoo. lodging was secured. Once in the day appointed for choosing a while the two had a dramatic treat Smith's successor, Mr. Riggon told the from the highest gallery in the theater, congregation that if he was elected he and up the stairs it was by the aid of Bob's crutches that both were able to climb. So the two fared for several years, the ties of friendship, through benefits received and conferred, growman hold up his right hand. Not a ing closer and more firm as the time hand was raised. Brigham Young then passed by. What were the confidences feet, and, calling his dog and grasping told the audience that he was Smith's exchanged—what were the topics of a dirk-knife, he sallied forth for the conversation between this deformed Da- wild animal. Soon the dog was up mon and crippled Pythias of tender with the wolf and engaged in a furious years and lowly race? None may say, for of them and their thoughts the world church. Not succeeding, he moved to has not time to concern itself. But in by a throat operation, when the Major three vessels bombarded the hapless the Genesce Valley, New York, and has its way the talk of these two must not interfered and slew the wolf by driving scow without once hitting it; and the there remained up to the time of his have been altogether base and deprav-death, a period of about 30 years. After ed. For, one day, "Delaware" and abandoning his religious ventures he Bob were bathing in the neighboring

out of the Potter's Field, and by so doing starved himself for a week. Bob never got over the death of his friend. Missing him at his side in their accustomed employment, Bob gave it up after a while and rented a little stand on the thoroughfare-a large deal-box set up on end, and furnished with a scanty supply of what only the newsboy and bootblack might buy. He was, after his fashion, loyal to his State and those beloved by her, and when General Lee died, mourned of all Virginia, Bob boarded up the front of his box, and pinned a piece of crape and card upon it, on which was written: "Closed in consequence of the death of Gen. Robert E. Lee." But his business did not prosper, and the town was no longer the same as when he had a friend to share all that belonged to him —of sorrow and of limited joy, and of that little sum which the day's labor had brought. So Bob began his wan-derings again, this time into that northern country, of which he but dimly knew and cared. The rest is told in a newspaper item touching a crippled negro boy who was drowned the other day while bathing in the Delaware where it runs by Philadelphia. The paragraph found its way back to Richmond, and the body was identified as that of the crippled boy who went by the name of "Little Bob." Thus these two lowly friends met death after the same manner, and the river whose waters closed over the head of the one bore the same name by which the other was known. This is all. The two boys count for but little in the sum of human ife, and their story, perhaps, for less. But to some it may appeal as bearing a moral not altogether without its use and effect in this every-day world, made up in large part of such as these, and in its higher circles, here and there of some less worthy a passing moment's thought .- New York World.

### A Shocking American Habit.

The recent funerals of the members of the Garner family, and of Miss Adele Hunter, the unfortunate young lady who was drowned with the Commodore and his wife on the Mohawk, have again developed a peculiarly American trait which is simply disgusting. It was shown rather more conspicuously at Miss Hunter's funeral, because it took place in a popular church. The crowd in attendance had been invited to pass around the coffin, and the great mass of persons who had been attracted merely by curiosity surged in a half disorderly manner up the aisles. Then when the coffin was reached the crowd, which was four-fifths composed of females, behaved so outrageously as to shock those who saw it. The first part of the crowd deliberately (the women were the sole offenders) pounced upon the flowers, and carried them off so ravenously that Dr. Houghton, the where the request was unheeded. This occurrence is very common at large funerals held in church in New York. At the funeral of A. T. Stewart, the same scene took place, and also at the funeral of the late J. W. Harper at the There seems to be a morbid taste for "Little Bob" was a colored news- treasuring flowers from the coffins of a promiseuous crowd appropriating the own gratification is one which ought to make an American blush .- New York Cor. Chicago Tribune.

## A College of Cookery.

At last a practical step has been care he owed little. Misshapen, friend- taken towards emancipating the people less, ignorant, he survived the perils of from the evils of bad cookery. We childhood, and somehow gathered elements of character which would bent economy which is so sadly in need of which Little Bob lived his few brief Mr. William Emerson Baker, of the years. After he came to Richmond and sewing-machine firm of Grover & Baker, in his humble shere, Little Bob looked setts and to four other trustees a farm also colored, but older than Bob, and and the pupils are to be instructed in who had lost both legs above the knee. the scientific principles which underlie at all hours of the days together, and pepsia-generating compounds, together at night. "Delaware" sold but few dnced by the verdant Milesian handpapers, while the younger partner each maid, let us hope, are doomed to disnight had gathered a goodly amount of appear; and instead, our kitchens are nickles. But "Delaware" never suf- to be tenanted in future by culinary ar-

siding near Long Reach, not far from suffering, not to speak of the minor ad-Galena, Ill., was informed by a trembling and frightened man, who rushed isto his house, that he had just been attacked by a large she-wolf, and barely escaped with the "skin of his teeth." This brought the gallant Major to his are stationed outside her harbor, than she conflict. The latter got the former on its back and was about ending matters the knife into its neck.

-The late Miss Martineau saved her devoted himself to the study of geology, river, and "Delaware," helpless, got memory from the injustice of the biogbeyond his depths. No other help was rapher by having her autobiography ure by lecturing upon that science. He nigh, and Bob vainly tried to save his put in type and corrected before her which was buried in France, is to be is said to have been much respected in partner's life at the risk of his own. death. She also left by her will an in-

The "Blue Ray" Cure.

Gen. Alfred J. Pleasanton, U. S. A., recently published a work setting forth the wonderful effects of blue rays of light, both upon the animal and vegetable creation. The author, who is also the discoverer of this wonderful remedial or revivifying process, gives the results of a large number of experiments made by him, and in conclusion

"We have, in these instances that I have advanced, manifestations of the remarkable variety of powers as developed in the several cases, all differing from each other in their various disorders, and all having been restored to their normal condition of health and vigor; and in some cases having had that condition increased and intensified. We have had moribund flowering plants not only arrested in their course of decay, but re-invigorated, and their beautiful tints of color greatly improved. We have had branches of a tropical fruit tree, that were exposed to the action of blue light, made highly fruitful, while others of the same tree not similarly exposed bore no fruit, and were feeble and apparently un-

"We have had an immature infant child, defective in its development at its birth, made perfect in all its parts, and strengthened so as to become a striking instance of infantile health, vigor and beauty. We have had in another infant child an obstinate tumor to be absorbed, and a degree of bodily vigor imparted to it that defied the attacks of all infantile disorders after the tumor had disappeared. We have had poultry of the same variety, hatched on the same days, presenting such different stages of advanced development, after the lapse of the same period of time, to those of poultry reared in the common way, that incredulity must yield to well established fact, and surprise gave way to conviction. We have had the vocal powers of a singing bird that had ceased to sing again excited, and its musical tones again poured forth with greater vigor, richness and beauty than it had ever before displayed, to the delight of all who heard it. The deaf has been made to hear. A mule deaf for several years, by exposure to blue light, has been completely cured; and the stiffness of its imbs with rheumatism has given way to the natural elasticity of a normal condition of health.

"Under the potent influence of the chemical blue ray, lambs that may be used for the food and clothing of man have been so greatly developed in so short a time that we may reasonably hope that the rearing of domestic animals for food may be so largely extended and improved that numbers of mankind who from its cost have seldom used it, may, in the near future, no longer be deprived of this most nourishing article of flesh diet. But the greatest value of this application of blue light will be found in its curative power in human and animal disorders of the body. In the cases above quoted from examples given by the human family. rheumatism (both acute and chronic), neuralgia, with its accompaniment of partial paralysis and various other complications, torpor of the lower extremities nearly amounting to paraly-sis, have all yielded to the application of these vital forces of light. May we not congratulate mankind on the blessings which this discovery foreshadows? For cerebral diseases, from softening of the brain to confirmed insanity. I would respectfully suggest to the medical profession full trials of the blue and sunlight baths, to be taken by the patients at least once in twenty-four hours, on the naked spine and back of the head. Should they succeed in removing the disorders of the brain, we may soon be relieved of the cost of building additional lunatic as a curable disease. A distinguished surgeon of Philadelphia, upon being made acquainted with the remarkable vivifying effects of this force in several of the cases mentioned herein, expressed to the author the opinion that the vitalizing influence of these associated colors would probably be found to eradicate scrofula, and the terrible diseases which have produced it, from the human system, a result never yet attained by any medical treatment now known. If this opinion should prove to be well founded, why may we not anticipate that tubercular consumption of the lungs may be arrested in its progress, its abscesses absorbed and dispersed by the purified blood taking up the purulent matter, and either decomposing it or eliminating it through the various excreting channels of the body? In brief, unless the beneficial results of this new discovery are overrated, it is certain to accomplish much good in the THE other evening Maj. Schiller, re. future in the way of relieving human

> of agriculture." SAN FRANCISCO feels less securely guarded by the three men-of-war which did before the Fourth. On that glorious day there was a sham battle in the bay in which the vessels participated, the enemy being represented by a paralytic scow which was moved in easy range. From early morn till dewey eve the three vessels bombarded the bapless people wonder, gloomily, whether foreign vessels are enough larger than a scow to furnish better targets.

THE body of Bellini, the composer, taken on their part to do him is said to have been much respected in partner's life at the risk of his own. death. She also left by her will an in-benefit of them throughout. I told the scientious citizen.—Pittsburg Post.

Then he took a little store of savings to junction against the publication of any benefit of them throughout. I told the scientious citizen.—Pittsburg Post.